









The Great Army of Unemployed and Homeless "waiting" for the Night, while the U. S. Government spends hundreds of millions of dollars in building the largest waste in the History of the Country.

## The Greatest Mother in The World

By JOSEPH FUNNEL

Are you interested in what happens to that dollar you donate to the Red Cross every year? Are you confused that it is the "first investment" in charity for the average citizen, particularly in these breathless times of economic depression and human suffering? Did you give your dollar to the Red Cross expecting most of it to be used in national emergency development relief? Do you believe that the Red Cross does more for the unemployed than the Government?

### A Cog in the Military Machine

First of all let us examine the claims of the Red Cross as a "national and international friendship" organization. Also Chairman Ernest P. Bechtel, at the 1932 national Red Cross convention in Washington, said: "The Red Cross activities are working toward the prevention of war. . . 12 million child and 12 million women members all over the world are facing toward friendly relations, better understanding, and kinder attitudes." The average peace-loving citizen reads this and believes it.

But recent declassification and expenditures of the Red Cross reveal a different story from the claims of its high officials and the front person in it by most laymen. It is less ideal than a world mother should be as to the sources and degrees of money that merit its relief. It has not proved itself sufficiently free of prejudice to distribute government-donated commodities fairly and equitably. Its standard is high and often prior membership denied entry means the hungry man on the street.

These may seem serious criticisms of a charitable organization whose officers and committee include the President of the United States, Cabinet members, high Army and Navy officers, and a Board of Incorporation that reads like the Social Register. But by its very claims to be "The Servant of All

and armor-plate fundations. Thus, when a bullet hits a soldier on the battlefield, the Red Cross receives not only a patient, but frequently a dividend as well. These facts make one question the sincerity of the Red Cross as a promoter of world friendship.

### Where the Money Goes

One half of the annual dollar you pay to the Red Cross goes to your local Red Cross chapter, to be expended as it sees fit in accordance with the regulations of the national organization. A weekly contribution will undoubtedly have a correspondingly weekly character which can interest itself in whatever form of Red Cross relief and welfare it may fancy. A poor community, which needs more money than a rich one, is apt to have a correspondingly poor chapter. In many such communities local Red Cross chapters have existed to be a significant figure in relief operations, and local officers are dependent upon weekly national funds and the largesse of national Red Cross headquarters in Washington.

The other half dollar goes to the National Headquarters in Washington, housed in a conspicuous marble building which cost the Red Cross close to one million dollars in 1928. In the fiscal report rendered up June 30, 1933, the national organization reported in round numbers six and one-half million in the preceding twelve months. Twenty-five percent of this national Red Cross dollar cost of your half-dollar went to pay the salaries of headquarters officials and workers. There were 179 of them in the last report, their pay ranging from "under \$500" to \$15,000 per year, forty-six of them receiving over \$1,000 per annum in spite of depression cuts.

Eight percent of this national Red Cross dollar went for the comfort and service and relief of enlisted soldiers and sailors and veterans. There percent went to its League of Red Cross societies, which acts as "an international clearing house for the vast interests which have grown up about the Red Cross movement." Ten percent went to general overhead "businesslike" activities. This included the salaries of the Red Cross managers by the War Department, the upkeep of the million-dollar building in Washington, publishing for the Red Cross, for publishing national magazines, and for conducting the annual Red Cross fund drive.

Actually the Red Cross is closely allied to the military interests in this country. It is an organization quasi-governmental in character and not subject to the charity laws of the several States. It possesses a Congressional charter, has its funds aided by the War Department. Its precedents printed by the government Printing Office, and employs active Army and Navy officers in its administrative. It must follow pretty strictly the laws of the War and the officer of the Red Cross is a standard issue, thanks to our dollars with a special noticeable War reserve fund of four millions installed in June 1932, to swing into high-gear service at the first hint of hostilities. The merit of power and what have come clearly about this kind of force. Not only was it born and has it done its greatest work on the battlefield, but even today it carries on its peace-time activities with the help of several hundred thousand dollars involved in munition factories

"Economic" and "Natural" Hunger. It was not until September 9, 1931, that the Red Cross took official notice of the human

misery created by two years of economic depression. John Barton Payne, Chairman of the National Red Cross, on that date issued a letter to all chapters which said in part:

"Considerable work is being done by the Red Cross in developing and adhering to its following principles: (1) The Red Cross distinguishes between distress resulting from 'natural' and 'economic' causes; (2) It does not neglect the work of other agencies; (3) Chapters undertake general relief work where other agencies are inadequate and where the financial support for such work is provided locally. Where there is suffering and want from any cause and the fundamental local needs are not being met, chapters may participate in the community plans for meeting the need."

This letter was complied by the Red Cross as proving that full speed was being made in unemployment relief. But in others it was as if the Red Cross, in serving humanity, was deploring to ask whether a person was hungry because his job had failed or because his property was destroyed by fire or flood. An empty stomach, however, has never "distinguished" between an "economic" or a "natural" cause. Despite this attitude the Red Cross on March 7, 1933, was designated an official government distribution agency for the 50 million barrels of free wheat and the half million barrels of free cotton appropriated by Congress for the needy. This wheat and cotton were handed by Congress to its without choice or without service to all who needed it and who applied for it. In changing the wheat into flour and the cotton into cloth, the Red Cross acted promptly and efficiently. But in the actual hands-on distribution of these commodities the results in many sections of the country have not been all that might be expected.

### A Weapon in the Class Struggle

In the great distribution operation it must be remembered that the essential handling out of food and cloth is done wholly by volunteer Red Cross workers recruited from among the middle classes of a community. It is admitted by Red Cross officials that these volunteer workers reflect the prejudices of their community.

Often the volunteer worker has a stake in one of the forces that may make food relief necessary, may a strike in an isolated industrial community. It is asking a great deal, therefore, to expect him to administer relief impartially. This is, naturally, the basis for some of the criticisms that the Red Cross is a "strike-breaking organization." For instance, striking mail workers have frequently had to become so important to their headquarters dollar-and-cent of the Red Cross that some communities that the National Guard has been called to preserve law and order. With the wife or daughter of the mail worker railroaded in the local chapter, it is not surprising that the Red Cross unit is not always in sympathy with the actions of the strikers and may resist its frequently discriminatory.

The second section of Mr. Funnel's article will appear in the July number of FIGHT—Ed.

## MAY DAY in GERMANY

By ANNA SCHULTZ

The writer of this article is a German exile, now in this country, who was formerly secretary to Ernst Thälmann, imprisoned Communist leader of Germany. Her husband, John Sobers, was recently murdered by the Nazis.

Each year, on May Day afternoon, I think of my first May Day experience.

It was 1916. The War had been going on for two years. On the eastern and western fronts millions of sons and fathers had died, the "death of heroes"; at home girls and women were working day and night making death-bringing cannon and poison gas.

Bread became poorer in quality and scarcer. There was no more laughter and joy. The hair of many mothers became snow-white with care and grief over their fallen sons, their wounded husbands, and the hunger of their children at home. Wherever one dated friends, one was sure to learn of the death or wounding of some loved one.

### I Was a Munition Worker

In the machine factory where I worked, tasks were laid and grandeur faded. At the beginning of the War women workers enthusiastically sang "Internationale" and "The Red Flag" in my factory. And when I heard, Eugen Schönebaum, asked us to swear never to betray it and to dedicate our lives to the service of peace and socialism, we raised our hands—even I and two girls—so we enthusiastically gave our oath.

We did not yet know how. We were still so young and inexperienced.

In my department there were 250 women workers. There were 12-year-old children and some older than twenty-five. The women's service law forced us to turn out grenades just as our brothers and sweethearts were being forced to fight.

On the night of April 30-May 1, I worked on the night shift. During the next period at midnight a former schoolmate of mine came up to me and asked whether I wanted to come along to a small meeting. Tomorrow, he said, we'll show all of you how this War can be ended. "This schoolmate was none other than Eugen Schönebaum—he who, last February, was murdered, together with my husband, by the Nazis. At that time he was in the Social Unity movement.

### Metal Activity

I went along, and a group of nine young women asked me if I would help pump up



Mussolini, in Fascist Military uniform, delivers an address on the Piazza Venezia in Rome.

little soldiers, whereas I could merely do as the stickers said:

Karl Liebknecht calls:

War Against War

Strikes—Must Strike

1917 Bring us Bread and Peace.

My schoolmate, Eugen, encouraged me and as I agreed.

Up to then I knew nothing of the Socialist youth movement. Now, however, I became a member of the oppositional Young Socialist group in my factory. And when I heard, Eugen Schönebaum, asked us to swear never to betray it and to dedicate our lives to the service of peace and socialism, we raised our hands—even I and two girls—so we enthusiastically gave our oath.

That was the first May Day of my life!

And now

And today in the year 1933 a new Imperialist World War threatens us. And for this reason, we women and girls of all classes must unite in common struggle.

And when the World Committee Against War and Fascism calls upon us to elect delegates to the Women's International Anti-War Congress in Paris on July 19, then remember: our united hands can strike down our common enemy.

"There is no reason present today that the Red leadership . . . unless this administration, at a crisis, will furnish to the mobbed emergency a leadership of discipline and patriotism. . . Turn the mobbed unemployed over to the training of the army, and of every competent group of active and reserve officers which can be summoned for the task."—Edward Trackers Child, U. S. Ambassador in Italy under two Administrations.

## Munitions—Racket or Capitalism?

By C. HARTLEY GRATTAN

Author of "How to Fight" "Bitter Battle"

The rapidly lengthening list of books dealing with the munitions trade is not something to be proud of, but rather it is something one should applaud! Nevertheless it will only confirm our belief that it is time to plan that a good deal of the writing on this topic is only property distributed as much raking and has all the limitations of that kind of work. If proper use is to be made of the data these investigations and propaganda are turning up, it will have to be placed in perspective and related to the larger whole of which it is but a part. Of all the books which have thus far appeared only that by Engelbrecht and Thompson is really at all sound on the side of interpretation. Mr. George Solles' book is certainly the worst in this respect even though, at the same time, it is also the most sensational.

### Contributing Factor Only

For after all the munitions trade is a consequence of economic competition and not a cause of War. Those who regard it as an economic, essentially, and bring in the stick-point terms in society which result in armed conflict, but they cannot create them out of the original void. At the very best an increased volume of War can only delegate the munitions trade and to directors as contributing factors in the creation of War. It is there fore necessarily but a peripheral problem, and writers like Mr. Solles are throwing dust in the eyes of the public when they write, as Mr. Solles does, that if we could control the manufacture of munitions, especially the production of them for profit, we would very surely eliminate War. This is a prescription by a dealer in social system molecules which relieve his pocket rate.

It is good and useful, nevertheless, to know that the munitions makers will be both sold and especially to know when and where they actually did so. It is important to rub it into the public mind that in the munitions makers of a nation have frequently been killed by munitions manufactured by the munitions makers of their own nation. It is a valuable service to make clear by releasing the concrete evidence that the great industrialists of all nations traded with the money during the great capitalist War in history. It will help to destroy the prestige of munitions publicists and newspapers to make it clear that their opinions derive in a vulgarly deterministic fashion from the munitions interests which employ them to sensational all efforts to promote that measure of peace is possible in the

### In Search for Markets

Let us now briefly interject in doctor's War be bogged by this war of revolutions about the munitions industry. This material is useful only to fling in the face of advanced doubters. Over they have alleged what the writers have done to say, just firmly in the main point in the discussion, the nature of the social forces which make it possible for them to create it. For what is making the world leading toward War today is not munitions makers, but the human interests in general who are forced to strive to wage before for across under their own nations in which to get raw materials and in which to dispose of their "excess" production. With the newspapers full of discussion about World War, it is incredible to believe that putting the

(Continued on page twelve)



The Imperialist Nations, in the name of Patriotism, Feeding Four Children in Their Own

From a Painting by Warren Bicknell

the approach of April, Alvin Herman went to grow woods and introspective president of '74 at Saint Stanislaus school on the south side of Chicago, and would be graduated, and all the fun

Remembering headlines and untried accounts, Alvin nodded, because he didn't want Father Robert to think that he did not keep

By FRANCES H. RARIG

the Toy Store

the Toy Store

the Toy Store

On the morning of Aug.



# THE VETERANS OF '76

By W. S. RICHARDS

On the morning of August 29, 1776, fifteen hundred Yankee farmers stood before the Court House in Northampton, Massachusetts. Each farmer carried a musket, muskets which only a few years before had been doing duty against British redcoats.

Now these muskets were being presented as a petition "that the Court may not sit." The farmers approached, observed the "petition," and adjourned. For each of the fifteen hundred musketeers, with the same symbol, an overgrown spring in his hat, an amazing symbol of mass revolt.

Revolution—about thirty years after the revolution had been their independence—had broken out.

In this first farmers' movement came to be known as the *Shays Rebellion*. Indeed, Shays was only one of many leaders, but as farmer, Yankee, Christian, and veteran he had been a signpost of the Revolutionary War, he was typical of the movement.

Why were such men, formerly loyal patriots, rebels?

## How Veterans Are Rewarded

Revolutionary veterans, receiving for their losses, had sought back plenty of pay. Now, in fact, but full of pay money which neither merchant nor mortgage holder nor tax collector would honor. Hard money had "disappeared." It was to be found only in the hands of the wealthy Whig-peddlers in the export towns, many of whom were shipping it out of the country to paymen for goods purchased in Europe. Farmers, backed with the debts of the late War years, could find no market for their crops. Then, as a result of the War, were economically ruined.

Producers came close and fast—and the houses of '76 and '77, of '78 and '79, of '80 and '81, of '82 and '83, began to fall from luxury to a reward for their long hours' laborers was a reward for their long

fight for freedom. Debtors' jails were jammed full and the creditors of those laborably who broke were the patriots who had led the King. The first of the nation's great debtors had appeared.

Meanwhile the wealthy in the towns tried to buy. For lawyers agreeing up on every side and courts stacked overflows, that the farmer-rebels' farms might now become the agents' estates.

Shays the farmers burned an old house. It had been a "rich man's war and a poor man's fight."

## Veterans Driven to Migration

Having burned their houses, the farmers went into exile. A week after the affair at Northampton, judges came to hold court at Worcester, the most enemy court to the east. Again the wariness of the evergreen legions were the masters, and the court adjourned "without forcing a single mortgage."

Over across the state, week after week, the judges met the same rejection. At first the militia were called out and marched to the court houses to drive away the farmers—with the result that at the last moment each militia company about faced and added their bayonets to those which pointed beforeward. Calling out the militia merely excited.

Just as suddenly another charge occurred. "Hard money" resupplied, but not among the farmers. Instead it found its way into the hands of special troops, provided and equipped and paid by the Boston oligarchy. Before these hirelings, Shays' band, although supported by the large majority of citizens, melted away. With fight to the last ditch when the wilderness, ready for conquest, lay less than a hundred miles away, when Vermont meant "free land" when all west of Schenectady was virgin forest?

Can be traced to all this?

"That's what the other guards was saying." Then, the guards had no business there. But it is exactly what the farmers'—the farmers got to live like everybody else. But he then being a guardian. He joined the national guard because of the excitement. He is preparing a transfer to the regular army. You don't have to worry about a job then. He has the drilling and practice handling rifle, bayonets, hand grenades, etc. guards.

The young regular with us is taking notes. His job is to help fight the forces which turn a young worker into a dragoon cavalry, a elite unit, a trained against the brethren of his own class. And to the young regular with us, don't be so sure what side he's going to fight with, and how he's going to fill his body in a more shell by the bayonets, insurance companies, milk trusts?

The guardsman says early, "If I wasn't there, someone else'd be my body." But—

"And your President and your Congress men?" We look up at the picture of "our President"

By God, by wagon, family upon family crossed the line, leaving depression and debt and punishment behind. The great Westward Migration, a year's flight from depression rather than a romantic adventure, and under way.

New lands breed optimism, the veterans of the Revolution soon forgot their losses. But again veterans have learned that there is no profit in fighting a rich man's war, that the "rebels" for service in capitalist armies are the agents of depression. However at America and Roosevelt with his home care, farm foreclosures, and crop limitations are merely saving themselves to the "best" American ruling class traditions.

When next the imperialist call comes we can afford to look after our own farms first before we start out to make Macedonia or any other part of the globe safe for American investors, closing a single mortgage.

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## Refuse to Fight a Rich Man's War

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with the calls like the droppings of horse. See. We get up.

The nearest little mother waits at the door. She begs us once more not to use his name.

## 2. THE JAIL

On the Le Mars courthouse lawn is the tree where the farmers were going to hang the insurance company lawyer. A dozen, there from the jail and the sheriff's residence.

A chunky man in overall bumps out of the jail cell. He picks his teeth with a matchstick. He's Farmer Epsilon. He's in jail although all the other farmers are out on appeal bonds. Still in jail although he walks around and does what he damned please.

Farmer says doggedly, "They sentenced me, I'm going to serve."

How will this staying in jail help him?

"They give me 4 months. I'm serving 4 months."

His small eyes glare from under the broken peak of his cap.

Was he in the Bradley farm?

He grunts, "Didn't hang Judge Bradley. Had him dead then."

He mutters, "On farm 10 years. Rained out and rats. Was sold out. Worried another farm. Had a car. Was forced off the farm. Car was sold by the sheriff's man."

The jail is connected with the sheriff's house. It is actually the backside of it. In front of the house there are trees and grass. Behind the jail is the garage where the sheriff keeps his 2 cars.

"Got 4 more months to serve."

What will he do when his term expires?

He hunches up his shoulders.

We repeat the jail. The first batch of cells is for women. The cells are larger, white washed, there is even a bathtub. The rest runs in for men prisoners. At the end of the corridor is the toilet and with rusty bars in full view of everybody. Matresses and pillows are yellow stained. Farmers come out as brown dead men. Their blood-red. Each cell an iron cage, the walls of which you can know with both hands if you stand in the center, a sort of telephone with the ears of the whole world filtering down upon you.

On the bare a sign: HOLD UP! Then an explanation by the company which manufactures calls that this is the square cell system. This company manufactures cell work of three classes. The first class is the complete steel cell or steel plate job with all the latest improvements. The steel class is a common job with lever bolts. It is prisoner escapes from the first job, the company will hold itself responsible. But the company advises the guards not to let any prisoners at all, you say. "You can't trust them. If you do, you're giving them a chance to escape."

Farmer says where were prisoners had broken out. New bricks have been put in the wall painted over. The jail was condemned years ago.

Farmer picks his teeth with the bloody matchstick. Sitting on the chair against the jail wall, he grunts, "Good ain't an aid."

It can't be merely getting over with his father that keeps him here. It can't be merely the dogmatism of let the township which elected him find him. It's here that a father's got a place to sleep and eat even if it's only a couple of naps.

The sheriff's wife backs out of the care out of the garage. Soaking his matchstick, Farmer watches her.

From the Ripburger Washington Letter, reprinted privately in business executives.

"Answers to current questions asked by citizens in all parts of the country."

"Profits. Is there a clique in the government intent on establishing the present state?"

"Are there new conscriptions? No."

"Are they honest? They don't think they are. They don't think in terms of things."

"Have of Russia, Hitler or Mosley. But many public demonstrations in past year point toward the present aim of the conservative state, controlled primarily by the government, with exception left in the hands of privately owned, and privately-organized business units. This is the socialism of finance, not the socialism of communism."

# WHY THE Y's?

By JAMES LERNER

National Chairman, Youth Service, American League Against War and Fascism

"Every soldier has a number of years before him. Shall these years be spent in discipline, in discipline, and in unrepentant sacrifice?"

The Young Man's Christian Association has shown itself able to answer this vital question in the right way. Therefore, it has the organized endorsement of the grounds and the various *Abend countries* where it has been introduced."

For many years previous to the last War the vast open-shop trusts of the country turned huge sums of money into the largest American youth organization, the Y's. In all the country towns where the early needs of America youth organization, the Y's. In all the country towns where the early needs of America youth organization, the Y's. In all the country towns where the early needs of America youth organization, the Y's.

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Farmers picketing Highway 41, on the Illinois-Wisconsin State line, during a recent AGU strike

of \$100,000 each by the National Y's in Milwaukee and the Lehigh Valley. Most in Buffalo. (Only this month the Y's in Buffalo had imposed such a break in airplane factory strikes.) Judge Gary, expressing his admiration for the Y's, said: "I am glad to declare my belief in the advantages of having a Young Men's Christian Association in an industrial community as tending greatly to the building up of the character of the men, and therefore increasing their efficiency."

## The War Record

The purpose of the Y. M. C. A.'s as nothing slyer for the dissatisfied working youth can be gleaned from an article by the General Secretary of the International Committee, John K. Brown. Writing in the *Building Age* of April 5, 1918, he stated: "After charging up downcast men in a train of soldiers going to camp, the young fellows were peaceful, determined, cheerful and ready to do their part in winning this War for freedom and the perpetuation of democracy."

Well, the fellows were scared. The U. S. Government gave the Y. M. C. A. a free hand in working with the army on the battlefield. The service Y. M. C. A. secretaries became active propagandists in keeping up the morale of the armed forces. They gave out more cheerleaders along with doses of "right to make the world safe for democracy."

But either the Y could not get around that

(Continued on page eighteen)

# JAPAN'S COMPETITIVE EXPORTS

By WINIFRED L. CHAPPELL

Secretary, Methodist Federation for Social Service

The bulk of the economic competition which underlies all modern Wars is not of capital but of the industry, bigger base. But enough is visible to show its nature and its threat. Workers and students who are too busy to do literary research work on the means of War may see for themselves how the forces work by following through press items and reports.

This winter there has been an unpleasant war on Japan's exports. On December 1st, a lively story from London reported that feeling in England toward Japan had passed from friendliness to hostility. The war was the "tariff competition" on the export of cotton goods.

On the night months ending in August, 1931, for the first time Japan's exports had exceeded Great Britain's. Japan's were 1,514,000,000 square yards against England's 1,445,000,000. Five years ago the figures were almost 2 to 1 in favor of Great Britain.

## Tuna Fish

The United States came into the picture on December 1st. This time the product was tuna fish. It made a pilgrimage over columns: a \$39,000,000 business heading up in Los Angeles and San Diego; great warehouses and high-powered refrigeration boats; a solid industry that paid men as high as \$1 a day—and since the fish give fully a sport for Japan's fishery group, including Hokkaido, Hawaii, a domestic market, this "cushion of the sea" being a favorite American dish. The point was that tuna fish school also in Japanese waters, that the California oligarchy represented their catch by buying from Japanese fisheries, but that presently the Japanese business men were holding their own packing houses and importing their canned fish into the United States—they sent in 200,000 cases in 1932; in 1931, 600,000 cases—more than a third of our market requirement. And since they pay their workers from \$16 to \$18 a day, they can "if necessary" pay down raised tuna in New York City for \$2 a case, as compared with \$5 for the California product.

## Cotton

On January 10th the story shifted back to cotton goods competition, in a chapter of dispatches from New Delhi, Tokyo, London. The India dispatch said that certain "sharp commercial differences" had been daily utilized at least for three years—under an agreement whereby Japan will export a certain number of yards under a certain duty to India, and Japan will buy a certain amount of raw cotton from India. The Tokio item suggested that the "major consequence" of the new agreement would be a sustained Japanese market in 1934 for raw cotton from the United States. The London item was to the effect that the chief purpose of the agreement was "to protect the

Indian cotton industry," but that Lancashire would profit indirectly in that "a substantial quantity" of cheap Japanese piece goods would be excluded from Great Britain.

## Wool—Silk—Rice

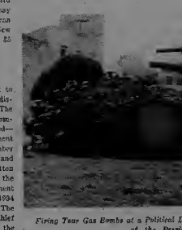
A February 10th item brought France into the scene. French manufacturers were reported to be seeking meeting of foreign trade, so as to stop the flood of Japanese production, wool and silk, herring, men's hats, etc. Life lanes and business France and her colonies as "subsidized" prices, Japanese goods were said to be eating French products out of the home markets and of Morocco out of the French markets in China and Africa especially out of India-China, a French possession which sells the bulk of its rice to Japan and wants to buy Japanese goods in return.

On February 23rd, a London dispatch told how British manufacturers "flooded" a Japanese attempt to flood the British markets with cheap Japanese before the start of the goods arrived the Association of Cape Manufacturers imported its members not to sell or import Japanese exports or accessories, an obvious drive on March 26th from Tokyo, C. S. and said that the first shipment of Cuban sugar destined for Japan had passed that through the Canal—believed to mark "the opening of regular trade between Japan and Latin-America."

The labor press complemented the capitalist newspaper. The *American Guardian* of January 15th and 22nd had two informative articles signed "An Anonymous." The editor says he got the data from Walter Newbold (former M. P.) who in turn had them from a German source that could not be named. The first paragraph of the article says that the U. S. Navy were down from 1925 to 1931: it is the second that counts.

## War?

Events of April and May have suddenly made this trade War into front page news. It is an unbroken series of story (uninterrupted with the large tale of rivalry between two economic systems, for the Soviet Union and the Soviet part of China are also in the picture), the last chapter of which will be War. Unless the workers who now make the competitive goods just in one man War retreat, and then in a useful international action to supply their own and each other's needs.



Firing Year Gas Bombs at a Political Demonstration of Workers and Students in front of the government in Cuba

The Kuomintang government has, by secret treaties, given Manchuria, Jehol, Inner Mongolia, and North China to Japan. The Kuomintang government has allowed Great Britain to capture control of West and Northwest China. The Kuomintang government closed its eyes to French aggression from the South. The Kuomintang government is the direct tool of American imperialism in Central China. Even Germany is sticking its snout into China. Japan's cry of anguish on April 17, warning of other imperialist powers to keep out of China, is a warning to the Kuomintang government.

[illegible]

*West Point  
Knitting Mills,  
Philadelphia,  
braves up by  
Police men.  
Times Strik-  
ers are shown  
fighting Police  
in defense of  
their fellow  
workers*

The Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, are also at work on men's campaign. Work Alabama for two Negro





## BUILDING the LEAGUE



By IDA DAILES  
Assistant Secretary

The outstanding achievement of the New York Section during the past months is the working out of the organizational structure of the League. Supporters are being organized into branches. Branches are composed of ten or more individual members. Neighborhood Committees are composed of Branch members together with two delegates from each local organization in the neighborhood. The Branch sends two delegates to the City Central Committee; the Neighborhood Committee sends five delegates. City-wide organizations send two delegates direct to the City Central Committee. The National Office recommends that this form of organization be taken as a guide by other Sections and adapted to the local situation.

The New York Committee is giving active co-operation to the sending of representative delegation of women to the International Congress of Women Against War and Fascism in Paris in July. The first combined membership and City Central Committee meeting held May 7, approved the setting of August 4, 20th anniversary of the World War as a day of demonstration against War and Fascism. One of the highlights in the activities of the past month is the building of Neighborhood Committees in places where Fascist are concentrated (Yorkville and Ridgewood).

In response to the call for the World Congress of Women Against War and Fascism, the Chicago Section of the League has worked out a thorough and detailed campaign for the election of delegates from that region. In addition to setting up a broad committee of women workers, representatives of Negro organizations, social workers, teachers, nurses, Jewish Women's Councils, pacifist organizations, etc., this campaign has been made the principal order of business at a full City Committee meeting. Margaret Cowd, who is on an organization tour in connection with this campaign, will speak at a mass meeting in Chicago on May 24.

Leaflets and pamphlets will be circulated in factories where women work. The prospect is to send delegates from the most important industries where women are employed in Illinois, and as many representative middle-class women as are able to pay their own expenses. The Regional Conference to elect delegates is set for early in July.

The Pittsburgh, Boston, and Milwaukee Sections are also at work on plans for the women's campaign. Work has been started in Alabama for two Negro women delegates, and

small conferences are being called for the nomination of these delegates.

One of the results of the launching of the women's campaign is that a section of the League is being established in Duluth, and work is being stimulated in other sections. Farm women in Nebraska, Idaho, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania are participating actively in this work.

We urge all sections to utilize the campaign for women's delegations to penetrate new organizations, particularly of women; to broaden and build the League to greater strength.

Volunteer secretaries and committees have been established by the National Bureau of the League to make contacts and develop a campaign for affiliation among trade union and religious groups. Sections of the League and interested individuals are urged to communicate names of trade union leaders, ministers, etc., who would assist in this work.

A basic leaflet on Fascism in the United States and how to combat it is being prepared by the National Bureau. It will be printed in a few weeks and will be available at the National Office. A series of leaflets and pamphlets is planned, but their publication depends on our obtaining funds. Local committees and individuals are urged to make contributions for this purpose.

The draft call for the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism has been sent to more than a hundred national organizations for additional suggestions, amendments, and endorsements. The Second Congress will take place in Chicago, September 29 and 30, 1934.

All preliminary work in connection with the Congress should be started by City Committees and League supporters. You can begin by gathering names and addresses of local organizations who should be reached with the call for delegates, tightening up and extending your apparatus, and making other plans for the campaign. New York City pledges one thousand delegates. The Second Congress, like the first, will be open to all opponents of War and Fascism, regardless of their political, social, or economic views. Our aim is to double the size of the first Congress, to increase and extend our organized influence, and establish a sound organizational base for the fight against War and Fascism.

### YOUTH SPARKS

The press of the country brings daily reports of the U. S. fleet maneuvers. These will culminate in the review of the fleet in New York Harbor by President Roosevelt on May 31. In view of this and the critical situation in the Far East, the demonstrations against War called for May 30, National Youth Day, have special significance. A number of cities have called Youth Conferences. These include Boston, Los Angeles, New York—three waterfront cities.

In New York the conference promises to be the broadest one yet held by the Youth Section. Credentials from three Y's, several settlement houses, a number of radio and metal shops have been received. Ninety-one delegates from 68 organizations answered the call of the Northern New Jersey Youth Federation for state-wide Anti-War organization. Affiliation to the Youth Section was voted. Among those present were church groups, Young Circle League, shops, and the Young Socialist Socialist League. The latter opposed affiliation. All joined in supporting National Youth Day to be held in Paterson.

Chalk one up for New Haven, Conn. Boy Scouts sell FIGHT in the Remington Arms Plant. And the workers are eager to buy them. In Boston a member of the Youth Section sells over 100 copies to the longshoremen. At first they bought through curiosity—now they ask: "When's the next issue coming out?"

The Hearst press still hasn't gotten over the student strike against War. Twenty thousand striking students aren't so easy to forget. George, Ham Fish, Easley, et al, must be having nightmares these days. Friday, the 13th of April, was certainly unlucky for some people.

Add Cornell University to the student conferences affiliating to the Youth Section.

This issue of FIGHT comes at the end of the school year. It is the first year of American League activity in the colleges. And no one can deny that it has been a memorable one. Never in the history of this, or any other imperialist country, we might venture to say, has there been such a wave of anti-war organization and agitation.

The national Committee of the Youth Section has endorsed the International Sport Meet Against War and Fascism which is to be held in Paris this summer. Members of all sport organizations are invited to participate in the competitive meets to be held throughout the U. S. A. to select the American delegation.

—J. L.

## TO OUR NEW READERS

This special number of FIGHT is reaching thousands of new readers. You who have never before seen or read this popular magazine which is now in its eighth number, must realize the importance of militant struggle against imperialist War and Fascism. If you are a woman reading this magazine—and this number is especially addressed to women—you must realize what the cost of War and Fascism is to you.

The burden of imperialist War is heavy upon women. (It will be even more so in the next slaughter). The War makers design propaganda to glorify legalized murder of your sons, sweethearts, husbands, brothers. They paint pretty pictures. They romanticize their butchery of your dear ones. They and their governments attempt to make you part of their machine. They place you in their War factories and in hospitals, exploit you with a little higher wages and much higher prices—all for their profit, under the guise of patriotism.

When the economic crisis deepens—when the working class and farmers in alliance with the most intelligent and alert section of the middle class and professionals—assert their human and economic rights, the capitalists move to the road of Fascism. Pay is reduced . . . hours are lengthened . . . trade unions are destroyed . . . freedom of working class speech, press and assembly is abolished . . . Negroes, Jews, foreign born, as well as all non-conformists are hounded . . . militant workers, farmers and honest liberals are imprisoned, tortured and killed . . . women are put "back in their place."

FIGHT as the official publication of the American League Against War and Fascism exposes, fights and organizes against these evils. FIGHT publishes material not published anywhere else. FIGHT prints articles, short stories, exposes, international news items, factual material, photographs, cartoons. FIGHT publishes material from munition factories, from the armed forces of the imperialist governments, from key industries, from schools and colleges, from churches, from the farm, and from the centers of finance capital.

FIGHT invites you—if you wish to be informed of this world-wide movement—to become a regular subscriber. We ask you to mail us 50 cents for a one-year subscription.

FIGHT Against War and Fascism, 112 East 19th Street, New York, N. Y.

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